ment and the details of the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) In 1982, a Committee of Law Ministers was set up to go into the question of rationalisation of court fees. This Committee submitted its report in October, 1984.

(b) The Law Commission has been entrusted with the study of reforms in Judicial administration and make recommendations. One of the terms relate to study of the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on litigants. The report of the Committee of Law Ministers regarding rationalisation of court fee is, therefor, being referred to the Law Commission for their study and recommendation in this regard.

Setting up of industries in Vidarbha

517. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred question 1508 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd December, 1985 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up industries in the Vidarbha region during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether the project report of each industry proposed to be set up in each district has been prepared and if so, the details of each project and by when the work in each project will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra and the discussions on the Annual Plan 1986-87 of the State in the Planning Commission, the following projects included in the State Plan are already under implementation:

1. Maharashtra Weldaids Ltd. Kalmeshwar (Nagpur Distt.) 9000 Tonnes per annum capacity.

2. Deccan Cements Ltd., Chandrapur—4 lakh TPA

3. Cement Project, Yavtmal—5 lakh TPA

4. Noble Explochem Ltd., Wardha —15000 TPA

5. Dyn India Ltd., Sindi (Wardha Distt.)—40 million pieces of detonators per annum.

Besides, Development Corporation of Vidarbha Limited, Nagpur, is proposing to set up a Single Super Phosphate Project at Pulgaon in Wardha District in Assisted sector.

The implementation of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences/Registrations with DGTD issued to the parties in the private sector depends upon the initiative and enterprise of the entrepreneurs. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify. Actual gestation period, however, varies from project to project. Thus, the projects for which the Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences/Registrations with DGTD have been issued during the last 3 years, would presently be at various stages of implementation.

Setting up of industries by industrialists in 'No Industry Districts'

518. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:
SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of incentives have been given to the industrialists to start industries in "No Industry Districts" in the country;

(b) if so, how many industries have been started so far;

(c) what are the reasons for delay in starting the industries; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to make the industrialists agree to start industries in "No Industry Districts"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Booklet on "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas—April, 84" read with Press Note No. 14|2|83-DBAI dated 9.4.85, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) During last three years the following No. of LIs|ILs have been issued for setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts'.

Year	LIs	ILs
1983	111	13
1984	84	27
1985	114	33

(c) and (d) Industrial licence has an initial validity period of two years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence production. However, two extensions of one year each, beyond the initial validity period of two years can be granted by the administrative ministries concerned on sufficient justification. It generally takes 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify. Actual gestation period, however, varies from project to project.

Judicial reforms at lower level

519. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered that in view of the success of the "Lok-Adalat" in the country, judicial reforms at a lower level may be taken up;

(b) what are the features of the above mentioned judicial reforms and

(c) whether Government have received suggestions that the "Lok-Adalat" may be institutionalised and vested with the rights to summon the involved parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Government is engaged in a constant review of the need for judicial reforms as the reforms in judicial administration is a continuous process. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission with a comprehensive study of the judicial reforms and make its recommendations available to the Government as early as possible. A copy of the terms of reference is enclosed. (*See below*).

(c) As informed by the Committee on Legal-Aid Scheme they have not received any suggestions for the institutionalisation of "Lok-Adalat". However, in the conference of Chief Ministers, Chief Justices and Law Ministers held on 31st August and 1st Sept., 1985 it was resolved that the Gujarat pattern of Lok Adalats may be adopted and institutionalised.

Copy of terms of reference in the context of studying Judicial Reforms

1. The need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by—

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;

(ii) setting up of a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers of systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of